

Appl. No. 09/822,748
Amdt. dated June 20, 2005
Response to Final Office Action of April 18, 2005

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of this application is requested. Claims 1-45 are pending with claims 1, 16, and 27 being independent. Claims 1, 3, 16, 19, 27, and 44 have been amended. Claim 1 has been amended to move a limitation from dependent claim 3 into claim 1. Claim 16 has been amended to move a limitation from dependent claim 19 into claim 16. Claim 27 has been amended to move a limitation from dependent claim 44 into claim 27.

Claims 1, 16, and 27 describe a method of using a first data processor to manage resources of a second data processor which performs data processing functions that support user applications. The first data processor makes a remote procedure call to the second data processor to invoke on the second data processor a program that supports management of data processing resources of the second data processor. The second data processor executes the program in response to the remote procedure call. In executing the program, the second data processor decodes the remote procedure call and calls the program. The program permits the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor.

Claims 1-2, 16, 27, 31-34, and 35-36 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over IBM-Technical Disclosure Bulletin, June 1, 1992, "Remote Procedure Calls For An Attached Processor" (hereinafter TDB) further in view of Jones U.S. Patent Application publication (US2002/0007389), and further in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) on page 28, lines 7-13. Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection for at least the reason that neither TDB, Jones, nor AAPA describes or suggests the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Support for this limitation is given in Applicant's patent application specification on page 2, lines 20-21 and pages 20-21.

TDB teaches an implementation of remote procedure calls (RPC) for managing communication between a main processor and an attached processor that allows transparent execution of user code on the attached processor. Figure 1 shows User Subroutine 1 calling User Subroutine 2 in the original program that runs entirely on the main processor. Figure 2 shows the same user subroutines, except that User Subroutine 2 is running on the attached processor.

Appl. No. 09/822,748
Amdt. dated June 20, 2005
Response to Final Office Action of April 18, 2003

Instead of calling User Subroutine 2 directly, User Subroutine 1 calls the RPC stub. The RPC stub runs on the main processor and communicates with the RPC dispatcher that is running on the attached processor. Some communication method, such as named pipes, connects the two processors. After receiving the inputs for User Subroutine 2 from the RPC stub, the RPC dispatcher invokes User Subroutine 2. The RPC dispatcher then writes the outputs of User Subroutine 2 to the RPC stub, which returns the outputs to User Subroutine 1. TDB does not describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. TDB on page 1, lines 24-28 teaches the RPC dispatcher invokes User Subroutine 2 and writes the outputs of User Subroutine 2 to the RPC stub, which returns the outputs to User subroutine 1. Page 1, lines 24-28 or any other part of TDB do not describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 16, and 27 are patentable over TDB.

Jones fails to remedy the failure of TDB to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Jones, in relevant part, teaches a resource management mechanism provided to ensure that real-time application programs running on a single machine or set of machines exhibit predictable behavior. An activity submits a request for resources in specified amounts to a resource planner. The activity is resource self-aware so that it is aware of its resource requirements. The resource planner determines whether the activity should be granted the requested reservation by employing an internal policy. The resource planner may choose to grant the reservation to an activity or deny the request by an activity. When denying a request, the resource planner may inform the activity of what quantity of the requested resources are currently available so that the activity may submit a modified request. Jones in paragraph [0060] teaches the steps that are performed when an activity requests a resource reservation for a remote resource. A local resource planner receives a request and forwards the request to a remote resource planner for the machine on which the remote resource is found. The remote resource planner processes the request and sends a response back to the local resource planner. The local resource planner receives the response and forwards it to the requesting activity (step 116 in FIG. 9). No part of the Jones reference describes or suggests a program permitting the first data processor to set

Appl. No. 09/822,748
Amdt. dated June 20, 2005
Response to Final Office Action of April 18, 2005

configuration parameters of the second data processor. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 16, and 27 are patentable over Jones.

AAPA fails to remedy the failure of TDB and Jones to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. AAPA on page 28 teaches different internal RM server functions. An RMS_rpc function is a simple function dispatcher. An RMS_runStub function is used to allow the RM Server to notify the Resource Manager that a specific task node has completed its execute phase. An RMS-ReplytoHostfunction is used to send a response back to the Resource Manager using the Dispatcher's Reply stream. No part of AAPA describes or suggests the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor or that this limitation is admitted prior art by Applicant. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 16, and 27 are patentable over Jones.

Weiser (U.S. Patent No. 5,786,819) does not describe or suggest the limitation in claims 1, 16, and 27 of the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Weiser, in relevant part, teaches in the Abstract and cols. 8-9 a method for one button searching long lists by depressing a first search button to initiate a first mode scrolling search of a plurality of list members ordered in a list. Each list member is sequentially displayed on a small display of device 90 (Figure 6), with the display typically being a handheld device 90 capable of simultaneously displaying ten lines of alphanumeric characters. In cols. 8-9, Weiser teaches a single procedure out of a number of possible procedures is called to modify state of the device 90. For instance, the called procedure may cause the device 90 to have its memory written (write mem 352). In Weiser, a remote procedure call (RPC) type interface can be layered atop an IrLAP defined subset of the link layer protocol. In a typical operating session, after receiving a number of RPC type packets, the device 90 might contain new executable code and data that is loaded into its memory. The device 90 can now execute this newly loaded code. The ability to download data and executable applications on demand permits simple updating of data files and lists such as might be needed for an electronic address book. For example, new data can be downloaded into the electronic diary or the data management executable of the electronic diary can itself be changed. No part of the Weiser reference describes or suggests an executable program permitting the first data processor to set

Appl. No. 09/822,748
Amdt. dated June 20, 2005
Response to Final Office Action of April 18, 2005

configuration parameters of the second data processor. For at least this further reason, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 1, 16, and 27 are patentable over Weiser.

Claims 2-15; 17-26; and 28-45 depend from independent claims 1; 16; and 27, respectively. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections for claims 2-15, 17-26, and 28-45 for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claims 3-4, 12, 14-15, 19, 26, 37, and 44-45 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA and further in view of Weiser (5,786,819). However, as mentioned above, Weiser fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, and AAPA to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 3-4, 12, 14-15, 19, 26, 37, and 44-45 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claims 5-6, 20-21, and 38-39 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA and further in view of Engdahl (5,452,420). However, Engdahl fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, and AAPA to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 5-6, 20-21, and 38-39 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claims 7, 22, and 41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA in view of Engdahl and further in view of Menezes (5,621,894). However, Menezes fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, AAPA and Engdahl to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 7, 22, and 41 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claims 8, 23, and 40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA in view of Engdahl and further in view of Jayakumar (5,904,733). However, Jayakumar fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, AAPA, and Engdahl to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set

Appl. No. 09/822,748
Amdt. dated June 20, 2005
Response to Final Office Action of April 18, 2005

configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 8, 23, and 40 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claims 9, 24, and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA and further in view of Brady (5,724,418). However, Brady fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, and AAPA to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 9, 24, and 42 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claims 10-11, 25, and 43 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA and further in view of Schreiber (5,787,281). However, Schreiber fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, and AAPA to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 10-11, 25 and 43 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA and further in view of Nozue (5,890,189). However, Nozue fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, and AAPA to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 13 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

Claims 17, 18, and 28-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over TDB in view of Jones in view of AAPA and further in view of Sitrick (5,728,960). However, Sitrick fails to remedy the failure of TDB, Jones, and AAPA to describe or suggest the program permitting the first data processor to set configuration parameters of the second data processor. Accordingly, Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 17, 18, and 28-30 for the reasons discussed above with respect to claims 1, 16, and 27.

If the Examiner believes that a telephonic interview will help speed this application toward issuance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at phone number (281) 207-5327.

Appl. No. 09/822,748
Am dt. dated June 20, 2005
Response to Final Office Action of April 18, 2005

In view of these remarks, Applicant submits that this application is now in condition for allowance and the Examiner's prompt action in accordance therewith is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees and/or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account 20-0668 of Texas Instruments Incorporated.

Respectfully submitted,



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